New York, Saturday, March 1, 1845.

Important News for Europe Three packets-the Oneida, for Havre; Indians for Liverpool; and Victoria, for London-belong ing to the Atlantic Express Line, will sail to-day

They will convey to Europe far more importan-intelligence than has gone in the Hibernia; they will carry to our numerous friends abroad th decision of the present Congress on the Texas question. They will also convey one day's later intelligence from all parts of the American Conti-

The Weekly Herald, with all this news, in a comprehensive and readable shape, will be ready a nine o'clock this morning.

American National Affairs

The Congress of the United States will clos their present session on the night of Monday next, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock, and on Tuesday, at noon, James K. Polk, the Democratic President elect, and George M. Dallas, the Vice President, will be inaugurated into office, and the President then deliver his inaugural addresson the steps of the capitol of the nation, in the presence of tens of thousands of his fair countrywomen, and the sturdy de mocracy of this great and glorious Republic.

During the past week, the debate on the question of annexation of Texas has been continued in the Senate, on the passage of the joint resolutions in favor of that measure, that had previously passe the House of Representatives, and was still before that body at eight o'clock on Thursday night, when the cars left Baltimore. By an understandbate was to be closed on Thursday with the speech of Senator Archer, and the vote was to have been taken immediately afterwards. This understand ing was made previous to the speech of Senato Bagby, of Alabama, of the democratic side, who i was supposed was an advocate of the joint resolutions, but who was found to approve of the proviso before the Senate, offered by Senator Benton, of the same side, which plan is to con clude the details of annexation by Commissioners to negotiate and report the result of their labors to another Congress, for their action. The joint resolutions, as passed through the lower House, provide for an immediate annexation of the Republic of Texas as a State, leaving her the sale of her public lands, the payment of her own debts, and settling the line of slave territory in accordance with the "Missouri Compromise."

The present plan of Senator Benton acknow

ledges the right to annex Texas to the Union, without asking the assent of Mexico, and leaves the details of boundary, payment of debts, &c., t the action and decision of commissioners, and the sanction of the next Congress, that was and will be elected during the pendency of this question before the people. This plan is viewed by many as the most statesmanlike of the two, and has been concurred in by such portion of the Senators as wil probably secure its adoption as a proviso to the join resolutions of the House, or as their substitute. The resolutions, without amendment, will not pass the Senate, and if amended, the bill must be returned to the House for its concurrence, and thus several democrats who voted against them in the House will have an opportunity to concur with the almos unanimous voice of the nation on this question Senator Benton will thus secure to himself th honor of the adoption of this measure, or force those who have been its advocates to bear th onus of its defeat by opposing his mode of accom plishing it. Another view may be taken in support of his

plan, in a partizan sense-that is, that the question will be kept before the American people, in sus pense, for another year, and thus the democratic party reap the benefits, by a continuous rally in it support, through the popularity of which it would and southwestern State in the Union, and also large majority of the members of Congress in the west and south yet to be elected for the next ses sion. It has been supposed that a desire to induc the President elect to accede to admit the "Wash ington Globe" as the official organ, and to assen to certain members being placed in the cabi net, had induced the assumption of this posi-tion, on the part of Messrs. Benton, Bagby, and others. This may be so, and if so, may be consi dered a collateral, but not an immediate prompting. One thing is clearly certain from the state of feel resolutions of the House cannot pass without the amendment of Senator Benton, as a proviso, which proviso will be more likely to be adopted by the Texan Republic, than the provisions of the joint resolutions. But whatever may be the result in the present Congress, Texas will be sooner or later, annexed to this Union. That is certain. Should Congress adopt any decided measure of

annexation at the present Congress, the Mexican Minister will immediately demand his passports, and receive them as quick as desired. This w have received from an unquestionable source, and may be relied upon as correct.

The information communicated a few days since relative to the expose of the negotiation between Santa Anna and the English government for the purchase of California, is correct in every particular, as the American minister at Mexico has sent official notice of the fact to the Secretary of State, and the despatches are now before the Se nate of the United States.

The yearly notice of abrogation of joint occupa tion of the Oregon country, will be concurred by the Senate, but the territorial provisions of the bill will not be adopted.

The postage reform bill, reducing the rates to five cents under three hundred miles, and ten cents over, will pass the Senate and become a law. It is also probable that the foreign letter reform bill will also be adopted.

A. H. Everett, has been nominated as Minister to China, by President Tyler, but the Senate committee have struck the appropriation for his salary out of the civil and diplomatic bill, and, of course, if adhered to, he will cause his name to be with

Mr. Pigott, a gentleman married to a niece o the President elect, has also been nominated as Consul to Havre, in the place of Mr. Beazely .-Wright Hawkes, will probably be sent to Paris, in place of Robert Walsh, and Gen. Armstrong to Liverpool, after Mr. Polk's inauguration.

The cabinet will not be announced until after the 4th of March, but if Mr. Calhoun goes out, he will not go to Europe as Minister. He will retire to his farm for 1848.

[See "Postscript" on the third page, for the latest intelligence.]

THE "NATIVES" IN PHILADELPHIA.-The "natives" in Philadelphia have come out with another furious address denouncing "the Pope"-"th Irish"-and "the Dutch," with the most unmitt gated ferocity, and speaking with boiling enthu siasm about their devotion to the "American flag" and the "Bible." Very harmless.

Mexico.-Our last accounts from Vera Cruz were to the 3d instant. We published the news a day or two ago. In brief, however, we'll state that Santa Anna was still in prison, pleading for his life -that the new government had become consolidated and strong-that the trouble over the coun try had ceased with the capture of Santa Anna, and that the inhabitants were seeking repose which they expected to enjoy for a month-or two

TEXAS .- All was quiet in this "lone star" on th 12th inst. Congress had adjourned, and the people were preparing to enter this Union-they havin received the news of the passage of the Texas reso Intions in the lower branch of Congress. No important event has occurred in Texas.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS-PASSAGE OF THE POSTAGE BILL--THE TEXAS QUESTION .-The present session of Congress is now rapidly drawing to a close. On Monday next it will terminate. It has been about as unprofitable as Cou-gressional sessions usually have been for some years past, but it has been rich in development of political profligacy—detalcations—personal quar-rels—fends in the democracy—and all sorts of party manœuvre and intrigue.

One green spot, however, can be discerned amid the barren waste of ill-spent time—the Postage Bill has passed and is now a law. It is true that the efficiency of the measure has been considerably depreciated by the amendment imposing a charge of ten cents for single letters over three hundred miles. This alteration is absurd and impolitic It will have the very opposite effect from that anticipated by its advocates, and instead of pre-serving the revenues of the Department from loss, it will operate disadvantageously, just as was the case in England when the first reduction of post age was made on a graduated scale. A low uni form rate is the only safe and practicable system. However, the bill, even as it is, is a great boon, and comes not the less acceptable, because it was hardly expected at this late period of the session We have long and perseveringlylabored for this grea reform, and may, therefore, well feel elated on re ceiving this first instalment of it. The grand prin ciple has now triumphed, and it will soon be found necessary, in order to make the measure fully successful, to establish an uniform low rate of

As to the Texas question, its fate seems to b rembling in the balance. It now seems very doubtful if the House resolutions will pass. If the measure be thus defeated, it will be in consequence of the feuds and quarrels of that very party which carried the last election, by making this Texas question one of the leading issues in the contest. As to the ultimate triumph of the measure there can be no doubt. The popular feeling in favor of annexation is overwhelming, and grows more in tense every day. It is the natural and irreversible destiny of this country to extend its boundaries and its system of free government, until the whole o the western hemisphere be covered by one great confederacy of republics. We have just entered on a new and important period in the history of this country and of the world. New and mighty elements are just introducing themselves into the political world, and the entire complexion and organization of parties in this country are about to be subjected to great changes. Every political movement now. on both sides of the Atlantic, is full of interest and of the future.

Canada.-There is nothing new from Canada; but to a person conversant with men and measures there, something worthy of attention is observable n the movements of society; for, although quie and repose seem to reign in that province jus now, there are elements at work which will mos certainly explode sooner or later, if another policy e not adopted to neutralize their force.

First, there is the melancholy growth of Orange sm, a system totally incompatible with a healthy state of society, and that has been proved by its results wherever it has obtained a footing. No ar gument is required to prove this; if proof be wanted, it is quite sufficient to adduce the fact that it was so pernicious, so infernal an influence in Ireland, that even a Tory Ministry abandoned it-nay more they crushed it. And yet, under the eye of a governmentaprefessing to be a liberal and reforming one; professing to recognize the broad principles of equal-ity in the eye of the law, at least and as far as the genius of a monarchical and aristocratical instituion will permit of it-this government not only winks at the growth of a system under its very nose -but there is the best grounds for believing, en courages and fosters it. We have the authority of the Grand Master of Orangeism in Canada for saying that it is spreading to a degree and with a rapidity fit to satisfy his or one peace of Canada.

Whoever, too, will take the trouble of looking over the parliamentary proceedings in the House of Assembly during the present session, will discover, in strongly marked characters, that antagonism between the ministerial and opposition benches which exhibited itself so often during the adminis tration of Sir C. Metcalf, and so fatally to the pub lic peace, the lives and property of the people. All this arose from the bad and rotten policy of the go verument, which, with fair words and fine declarations on its lips, never for a moment thought of foregoing the old principle of grinding, directing, ting, respecting, and obeying them. Now it is folly, if not worse, to pursue this policy on this continent; it is drivelling silliness to revive the spirit and apply the maxims of old European governments in this wesstern hemisphere and in this age However disagreeable it may be to him, the British Viceroy and his minions are responsible to the peo-ple, and if they will not confess that, they should go

home, "where they belong." A silly attempt was made to alter the Custom House laws, so as to extend the exemption from foreign duty of American wheat in bond. At present that article when ground in Canada is received in England as Colonial flour, thus bestowing a great advantage on Canada millers, and a handful of shippers. Not content with this, they attempted to extend the law to wheat in bond, hoping thus to evade the Colonial duty on wheat imported into Canada; they were, however, very properly discomfited in their attempt.

The Railroad scheme appears to be highly populated lar in Montreal, and when accomplished, to judge from their expectations, they will be fairly made up by it. This we have no objection to; but if the whole truth were known, there is a shrewd community at the other terminus of the line who calcu late to come in for a Benjamin's portion of the profits; and we think it will be soon discovered by the Canada projectors, and all interested, that to use an Irish phrase, "they will be after" buying more from, and selling less to, the New England folks than before they got the great railroad from Montral to Boston.

THEATRICALS -Theatricals in this city, and throughout the country, are in a wretched condition. At a few points in the South semething ap pears to be doing, but every where else the dram

appears to be hopelessly declining. Anderson continues to attract crowded houses a New Orleans. Booth is at Cincinnati, and seems

to be doing "as well as can be expected." Borghese, and the two or three members of th Italian troupe who accompanied her to New Orleans, have been disappointed in obtaining a footing there. It is probable that they will return to

Madame Pico has gone to Washington, where she will give a series of concerts, assisted by San quirico and Antognini.

There still continues to be a great deal of talk bout the erection of a new Opera House in this city, and it is likely that it will end where it began, n mere talk. De Begnis is negociating with Pal mo for a lease of his theatre for two or three years, and has concocted a very magnificent scheme fo the establishment of the Italian Opera.

A great many concerts have been given during he season, but few have realized much. The buiness has, in fact, been quite overdone. the only really successful artists at present on the stage, are the classic African operatic troupe, at Palmo's little bijou of a theatre, and Gen. Welch's magnificent animals at the Park.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY CONCERT .- One of the est concerts of the season is to be given on the Sth inst, at the Tabernacle, for the benefit of the German Society. Madame Otto, one of the most charming vocalists in this country, and always the first to bestow her services in the sacred cause of benevolence, is to take a prominent part in the

The New York Pilots-Their Course.

We mentioned yesterday that the resolutions affeeting the pilots which passed the Senste, were killed in the House on Thursday, by means not now necessary to mention. They were dropped, and members voting against them must act on their own casuists in the matter.

It is a source of congratulation to those interest ed with the vindication of State Rights, to observe the action by the Senate on the resolutions in question-their firmress, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to defeat them. Remonstrances and memorials have inundated both branches of the Legislature, charged with such palpable errors, that more benefit has thus been rendered to our worthy pilots, than they could in any other manner gain-more even, than could have been secured to

them by the simple passage of the resolutions.

All who oppose the pending measure, insist tha the existing competition results from the act of Congress of 1837, when in truth it proceeds chiefly, indeed, entirely, from the law of this State. Re peal the State law, and it is immediately asked why the combinations alleged prior to 1837 could not again be restored ? Let us examine this point practically and philosophically, regarding interest as the leading impulse of mankind.

Prior to 1837 there were sixty licensed pilots of this State, said to have been in combination. There are now 81 of New York and 17 of New Jersey, employed in 13 New York and 3 Jersey boatsappears by the report of the Chamber of Commerce If it was competent in 1837 for 60 New York pilots to combine, could not 98, including the Jerseymen, do so now? It would only be extending the arrangement, and human nature is the same all over the world. Can it be said there exists no motive at this time, or that the elements constituting New York and New Jersey pilets would no amalgamate? It is true that mutual prejudice exists, but it is not equally true that personal repug-nance presents but a public barrier to thrift? Danger, toil, depreciation and loss of property are strong arguments to reconcile these conflicting ele ments, and offer strong temptations to bring them to the same fold.

The act of Congress is embraced in a single sec tion, and contains but a single feature, that of authorizing the licensed pilots of either State to pilo

tion, and contains but a single feature, that of authorizing the licensed pilots of either State to pilot vessels to and from this port. It contains no prohibition whatever on the subject of combination—or participation in profits. That essential feature is alone found in the State law. This being true, what becomes of the proposition that competition flows from the act of Congress?

Let us now consider the great merit claimed from competition, undigested, and free from all regulation and wholesome restraint. At this juncture it is extolled as a marvellous merit, whilst practically, at all times, it is not so highly esteemed. It is said that the existing Legislature has secured extraordinary industry and enterprize—that "off-shore pilotage" has been more generally paid since 1837—and that previously vessels were uniformly boarded close under the land. Has the operation been universally advantageous—indeed, may it not be considered of doubtful benefit? It is well known that the Memphis, North America, Garrick, Louis Philippe, Franklim, and Florida, went on shore during the last three years, and three of them were totally lost, and for no other reason than that the commended enterprize led the pilots far to sea in pursuit of employment, when they should have been in the neighborhood of pilot service. If this off-shore cruizing has not been esteemed objectionable, why did the insurance interest apply to the Commissioners of Pilots that boats might be stationed at certain pointnear the Hook, to intercept inward bound vessels? And why was the application denied, thus to station the New York boats, whilst the Jerseymen would be scouring a few miles further at sea, to get the vessels which might possibly, in escaping them, fall in with the station boats?

Is it not, also, a fact beyond dispute, that whilst the Chamber of Commerce and eleven Insurance Companies are commending this "off-shore" enterprize, and comforting the New York pilots, with the glorious equivalent of one-fourth extra pilotage, many of our merchants

have pursued this course, they will be promptly furnished.

The owners of various lines of packets have thus and still continue to visit their dissatisfaction on the New York Pilots, for presuming to require for their services what the law allows; in other words, at this juncture, this "off shore" pilotage, is a trump card to play against the Pilots.

The Pilots of New York are incapable of charging designed misrepresentations on the Chamber of Commerce—but finding that distinguished body betrayed in error—they are constrained to expose it. The memorial or remonstrance of these gentlemen, states that during the year 1844, the New York Pilots "brought in" 1992, and during the same year "took out" 1610 vessels; that is to say, they "brought in" 362 vessels more than they "took out." It also states that in 1844, the New Jersey Pilots "brought in" 563, and "took out" 568 vessels; in other words, they "took out" five more vesselthan they "brought in." If these statements are accurate, it obviously follows that of the 382 vessels which the New Yorkers "brought in" more than they "took out." all but the five which the Jerseymen "took out" more than they "brought in," never left the port again; an absurdity, too palpable to be entitled to much credit. Thus exposed error leads to the consequence that statistical information communicated by New Jersey in regard to the vessels taken to sea by her Pilots, is not to be relied upon. It may be said that the New York statement is inaccurate, and, indeed, there would be justice in hesitating to charge the delinquency on New Jersey—was not the conclusion irresistible from facts well known, to none better known, than to the merchants and underwriters themselves.

The facts are that there are many ship owners and counsignees, who refuse to employ New York Pilots, to navigate their vessels to sea for the following reasons: some on account of the charge of "off-shore" pilotage; others on account of three per cent imposed by law on the amount of pilotage to be paid to the commissione

Bouquers.-We perceive that Mr. John Robin son, the famous floral artist who has had the st perintendence of Niblo's conservatory for some time past, has opened on his own account at the corner of Prince street and Broadway, Niblo's

PARK THEATRE.-This is the last day but one that the Juvenile and others will have an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful performances of Welch's National Circus Company in the afternoon; we therefore recommend all who are desirous of so doing, to take the opportunity, and go early.

JAMAICA.-Our last advices were of the 1st inst. All was peace and harmony there. Jamaica, how ever, continued on its downward course. sland certainly needs assistance from England; the apprenticeship system has been its ruin.

From Burnos Ayres,—By the Dorothea Wilhelmina, from Burnos Ayres, we are in receipt of papers to December 28

The hull, masts, yards and other appurtenances of the King Philippe, of Salem, were sold at auction on the 26th The Comet, noticed by several vessels lately arrived, was distinctly seen at Burnos Ayres.

Some parts of the country had suffered from the effects of "a plague of locus"s. The weather is spoken of exceedingly changeable, unseasonably cool and even wintry, aithough the mercory ranged from 64 to 80, and the genial rains had rendered the appearance of the country superb.—Solem Register.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, February 24—State—Stephen M. Stokes, supt. Montezums sait-springs, vice Adonijah Stanley, term expired. Enoch Marks, supt. Onondaga sait springs, vice Rial Wright term expired. Jesse McKinley, inspector of sait, vice Henry G. Beach, term expired.

Amusements.

PALMO'S TREATRE—This is the last evening of the performance of "La! Som Am De Beauties." Those who are desirous of seeing this capital burlesque will not fail of being present. There are other performances well worthy of seeing; and for a good musical treat, this is the only place of amusement at present open in the city, where such can be enjoyed.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Boston, Feb. 27, 1845. Stream to Washington - Inauguration of Mayor Davis-Singular Increase of Population Women of the Pacific-Theatricals. All eyes are turned towards the seat of intrigue

and management, Washington, where most of our leading politicians have gone. Every mouth is filled, like the newspapers, with conjectures relative to the cabinet appointments, removals from offices, to confirmations, and the like. Many of our lovliest belies have gone on to grace the inauguration ball, and if your own and other cities but send a proportional quota, it will prove a recherché affair

There was a report about town yesterday this morning that Mr. Davis, the newly elected native Mayor, would not be sworn into office, on active Mayor, would not be sworn into office, on account of the illegality of the returns from ward 12
—(South Boston)—the inspectors for which section,
it appears, were never sworn into their offices. But
let this be as it may, Mr. Davis was sworn in this
noon, having votes enough for a choice, throwing
out the ward in question. Our city police and such
other officers as depend upon the gift of the Mayor,
and his interest here, suddenly become most strenuous "natives," and if we are to believe them,
every one voted that ticket at the last election
Perhaps so!

Perhaps you noticed that the train of cars which

west one voted that ticket at the last election Perhaps so!

Perhaps you noticed that the train of cars which left Portland for Boston on Tuesday afternoon, took but thirty-four passengers at starting, and yet when they arrived here, although they took up none on the way, they had thirty-five. This announcement puzzled some of our first arithmeticians; but thus it was: a young girl was delivered of a fine boy in the cars, which she quietly placed in her moff, and carried to her home.

Otaheite, the most fruitful isle of the Society group, and not inaptly termed the belle of the Pacific, bids fair to become quite a lion among islands the world over. I learn from a friend lately returned from Europe, that a number of the female natives, who are described to resemble very much the quadroons of the West Indies, have lately been imported into England. They possess fine black hair, are of ordinary size, and in complexion of a pale mahogany brown. They are remarkable for very beautiful eyes, which are said to even rival the Circassian belles, and are as graceful in their native wildness as the Bohemian peasants.

This city, like that of New York, is fully stocked with min-trels, white and black, "sable sisters," etc. The National theatre is still doing well Two new aspirants for public honors in the histrionic line, made their first appearance here on Tuesday evening; names, J. B. Binny and C. J. Madison, the former in Count de Valmont, in Dimon's play of the "Foundling of the Forest;" the latter as Martin Heywood, in the "Rent Day" Mr. Binny was so successful as to be announced for reappearance on the following evening, in the same character.

We have had a week of the most genial and

We have had a week of the most genial and summer like weather, but there must be something sterner coming. Guy Faux.

Judge Nelson was sworn into office on Thursday, be-fore Judge Betts, in this city, and in the afternoon pro-ceeded to Washington to take his seat in the Supreme

Court.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner positively declines being candidate for re-election as a Representative in Congressive the State of North Carolina.

irom the State of North Carolina.

Lieut J. E. Blake, of the U. S. Top. Engineer Corps, and party, left St. Augustine on the 18th, for the purpose of making a resurvey o. the Haulover between Mosquito South Lagoon and Indian River.

Capt. Day, of the United States Revenue Cutter Crawford, who has been for some time past on the Savannah station, has been ordered to Key West, to take command et the United States steamer Legare.

Joseph G Masten, Esq., is the Democratic candidater Mayor in Buffelo, N. Y.

nor Mayor in Buffelo, N. Y.

On the 20th inst., Judge Preble, of Portland, delivered his promised lecture, or address, upon the advantages which Canada generally and the city of Montreal in particular, must inevitably resp from the construction of the above named important work. The room was crowded several of our most influential and public spirited merchants being among the audience. Bishop Hughes is among the latest arrivals at Wash

March is a blusterous Tyrant, who doth blow
Too radely oft in many a gentle face;
But Gourand's Liquid Rouge restores the glow—
So nature like, that art leaves not a trace. So nature like, that art leaves not a trace.

Or, if it makes the cheek a valgarred,
The Spanish Lily White doth and the fair—
And o'er her cheek a blonde-like tint doth shed,
Making her beautiful beyond compare.

If moles annoy, Italian Soap removes
with main-instituezar, times thrity lips above,
'Twill fade wherever Foudre Subtile's placed.
Study and science Gourard has combined,
Call at his store—their products you will find.

Fell's Gouranu's beautifying preparation are
'York, at the original depot, 67 Walker st. Ist stord way.

Froad way
Ackers -- 76 Chesuut street, Philadelphia; Jordan, 2 Milk st.
Boston; Carleton & Co. Lowell; Bliss & Co. Springfield
Freen & Co. Worcester; Dyer, Prov-dence; Bull. Hartford
Gerre, Middletown; Myers, New Haven; Tousey, Mochesterlackus & Bull. Troy; Pearce, 4 Stanwix Hall. Albany; Sett.
J. Hance, Baltimore; D. W. Moore, Lynchburg; Anderson
Vashville, Tenn

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O. H. Crosby's Bill of Fare for to-day.—
The New World, and Rover;
The Anglo-American, and Emporium;
The Town, and Breadway Journal;
The Saturday Courier, and Gazette;
The Boston Yankes, and Uncle Sam;
The Weekly Mirror, and Boston Notion;
The Weekly Mirror, and Boston Notion;
The Weekly Kryness, and San;
The Protestant Charchman, &c. &c. &c;
Ne. 42 Living Age;
Nos. 5 and 13 Wandering Jew.
New Novels—Mount Sorel. The Nun, Cecil, Magic Gobles
Safis, Maid of Honor, The Brigand, &c. Curner of Exchang
Place and William st.

O. H. CROSBY.

There are gone from her face, she will now weep no more. Her complexion is clearer than 'twas ever before'; The pimples, the frackles, the tan, have all vanish'd, As she used Jones' Soap, such defects were soon banish'd. Her neck now is white and as clear as the anow; brow-her white spotless hands, too, contrast with her brow-No m re will she blush at another's bright beauty, Who to use Jones' Soap, know their interest and duty,

Who to use Jones' Soap, know their interest and duty.

Who doubts the magical power of the genuine Jones' Soap' None but those who have used bud articles—and so think all slike. Let such try it one—tie effects are singular—it whitens, clears, and readers the skin beautiful, removing quickly sliventy to the state of the state of

Gen. Duff Green, inte United States agent at Eugland, and more recently at Texas, has given us liberty to refer all who are troubled with the piles to him, as he was effectually cured by Haya' Limment, of this distressing complaint, after ethausting the skill of some of our best physicians with but temporary relief. We can also rejer to huodreds when have been cured of the piles, after every thing else had failed—It is warranted to cure. Sold only at 21 Courtlandt street.

Dailey's Pain Extractor, at 31 Courties street, sold at half price; warranted genuine. Look to your Pantries and Bed Room Haw you Roaches or Bed Bugs in your houses? A sure rer for these vermin may be had at 21 Court'andt street.

Wonderful Effects of Connel's Pain

Wonderful Effects of Connel's Pain Extractor.—Captain Brooks, of steamer Nimrod, reports as follows: He crushed his hand, and it swelled and panned him so excessively, that he was laid up five days. He was told he would be laid up for monts. He kept it poultied, but could not reduce the swelling or pain, til a friend told him to take of the poulties and put and Connel's Magical Fais Extractor. Capt. B. had the salve and used it, and the swelling was removed and the hand cured. Capt. B. has seen it used in cases of burns, and says its effects are marvellous. He took a dozen, and declared he would as soon be without bred as this salve. He has sent dozent to get it, and will verify all we say, and as much more. I his salve will cure any of the following complaints:—Bruste, Brustes, Brust

Asthma is one of the Most Formidal rance. Dr. Folger's Ulosaonian, or All-healing Balsam, in great remedy for this disease, perhaps the greatest in the world it has performed some of the most surprising curer on record— All who have seer used it, and become experimentally acquaint d with its effects, pronounce it to be the quickest remedy the have ever known. For sale at the Principal Office, 106 Nassas street, one door above Ann, and at Mrs. Hays, 139 Fulton street Brookivn.

R. C. Hancox, Keq., of Stonington, gives his opinion on the certain superiority of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, to all medicines ever discovered forcuring consumption. Dr. Howland, of West Point, gives his own case to the public, and says in effect that it has proved a specific for this disease, if there is the least chance for life. Besides, we have the recommendations of doctors, universities and citizens of the first respectability here and elsewhere. We could publish a catalogue of medical men, who have sent us ration's to cure, which would convince the most skeptical, were it not indelicate for us to do so. If you have consumption, liver complaint, acthona, pain in the side or breast, sitting blood, cough or colds, go to 375 Bowery, or wholesale denot, 177 Water street, or Mrs. Hays, 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and get the original Balsam, and be cured.

only agency, 67 Walker street, first door from Broadway.

See Comstock's Advertisement in anothe column of this paper, of articles that have obtained succeptuality. All should use them.

Medical Notice.—The Advertisements of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all diseases, will be bereafter appear on the fourth page and last column of this paper.

W. S. RICHARDSON, M. D., Agent.
Description of the College, 69 Nassau street.

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the Hexaato must be paid to the agents. Zieber & Co., I Ledges Buildings. Third street, near Chestaut, where single copies may also be obtained daily at 10°clock.

[7] All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, wholeasie and retail.

[7] With the exception of one paper, the "Herald" is read as much, perhaps, in Fhiladelphia, as any paper published in that city, affording a valuable medium to advertisers. Advertisements handed to the agents at half past 4 o'clock, will appear in the Herald next day.

MONEY MARKET. Friday, Feb. 28

Friday, Feb. 28—6 P.M.

There was a slight improvement in stocks to day. The passage of the Texas resolutions through the Senate does not at present appear so certain, and stock operators were more disposed to make transactions. At the first call prices advanced in many instances full one per cent, but leil off at the second call, and the market closed at a small improvement. Stonington went up a per cent; Eris Railroad, i; Fenn. 5x.; Illinois, i; Onto 6%, i; Morris Cenal, i; Long Island, 1; Canton 4; Harlem declined i, and Norwich and Worcester; and Farmers' Loan closed firm at yeaterday's prices.

The value of the exports from this port for the month just closed, has been limited compared with that for the same month last year. The exports for February 1845 are valued at \$1.768.336 60. of which \$1.323.916 18 were exported in American vessels, and \$434,410 47 in foreign vessels. This is exclusive of specie exported for the month, which amounts to \$30.929.

The receiver of the Bank of Buffalo gives notice that he is prepared to make a dividend from the funds of that institution in his hands. The amount to be distributed is about \$64.000, being a dividend of a fraction less than seventy Jour per cent, which will be paid upon all claims against said bank, of which proof was made before a Master in Chancery prior to the 20th of November, 1844.

The receipts of the Western Railroad Company for each week of this year, show a very large increase on those for the corresponding period last year:—

Westran Railroad.

West ending Feb. 22.

1844.

1845.

Iner.

12,678 3,250 \$9,428

This increase is about thirty-three per cent. The open-ing of the Hudson river will draw away some of the freight that usually at this season goes over the wes-tern road to Boston, and reduce the receipts of that comany.

The receipts of the Portland and Portsmouth Railroad company for 1844, compared with 1843, show a very great

24,702 39 44,430 68 Total \$1,351 933 20 " rents..... sale of cars, old iron, &c...... 92,172 32 125,000 00 Bond and mortgage of 1844..... \$217,172 32

The number of through passengers in 1944 was 132,685 against 115,290 in 1844. The number of miles run by passenger trains 34,112. Ditto by freight trains 37,400. In 1845 the passenger trains run 39,561 miles, and freight trains 14,376. The amount of freight delivered at Albany from the west, by railroad, from the closing of navigation to Feb. 1st, 1845, was 3,169 tons.

The productiveness of the railroads of New England, and those of this State, in active operation, has attracted the attention of capitalists of this city to the subject, and we should not be surprised to see in a short time, as much excitement in this city among monied men, in relation to railroads, as there ever was in Boston, the very centre or railway enterprise. Heretofore the attention of capitalists has been almost exclusively directed to the construction of railroads on the east side of the Hudson river. With the exception of the Western road running through this State, and the Long Island road, we have no roads connecting any great points. The Albany and New York Railroad their line much further north, until the Legislature grants the company privileges to do so. While these lines in his State on the east side of the river are remaining inactive, the companies having charters to construct a road on the west side, are making an effort to get subscriptions to the stock, to enable them to commence operations at once.

Public notice has been given that the commissioners

nce.
Public notice has been given that the commission Public notice has been given that the commissioners authorised to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Goshen and Albany Railrocd, will open the books on the 38th of March at Goshan, and on the 31st at the Merchants' Bank in this city. The Legislature granted a charter in 1842, which secures to this company the privilege of using the Erie Railroad on aquitable terms. Last spring the act was renewed and amended. In connection with this movement, the Paierson Railroad Company have prepared to extend their road to Ramapoo, by which, it is stated, the distance between New York and Albany will be reduced to 144 miles, thus presenting a route nearly straight and level.

to Ramspoo, by which, it is stated, the distance between New York and Albany will be reduced to 144 miles, thus presenting a route nearly straight and level, the whole distance, by which the journey may be safely made in seven hours, at all seasons, while the heavy freight to and from this city could go via Fiermont as at present.

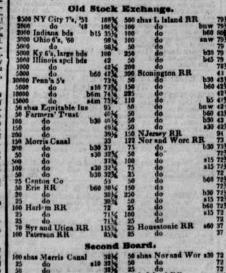
At Albany, this road will connect with the Mohawk and Hudson railroad, and thus form a complete line of railroad to Lake Erie, so highly important to the commerce of this city at this time, in view of the great and increasing diversion of the trade from its old channels to the eastern cities. On the route, it will also connect with the doal fields of Fennsylvania, via the Delaware and Hudson canal, with the railroad to Catskill; and elso the numerous turnpikes and other roads leading from the west to the Hudson, all which will contribute largely to the revenue of this company.

The valley of the Wallkill is as marked as the channel of the Hudson, from which it is divided by successive ridges of steep granite hills, extending from the Highlands to near Kingston, and presenting almost insuperable obstacles to travel and transportation to and from the river. This well known fact will secure, (at mode rate rates of fare,) nearly all the travel and transportation of that valley, and the country west of it, at all seasons, to this rairoad. The valley of the Wallkill is very little known or appreciated by our citizens. It extent is about fifty mites, with an average width to the mountains on the west of about twenty miles—distinguished in its whole extent for its fertility of soil, fine climate and great beauty of scenery. Also, it is well known to possess a vast extent of vavailable water pswer, which only waits the facilities of a railroad to attract large investments of capital in manufactures, with a proportionate increase of population, as it is known to present unrivalled advantages for that branch of industry in 1840 the population of Orange, Ulster and Sullivan counties (mainly sett

think this enterprise claims the good will of all our citizens.

The construction of a rail road from Albany to Goshen, to connect with the Erie, would give us a rail-way communication with Albany on the west side of the river, which is as much wanted as on the east side. The western trade comes to the river by the communications now in operation, and before getting to this city must cross the river at some point. The river at Albany is often so firmly closed during a great part of the winter, that passengers, beggage, freight, &c., are carried over on the ice from the depots on each side.—The principal Railroads of this State must eventually be west of the Hudson River. The completion of the Erie Railroad through the southern section of this State will create a demand for branch roads connecting the northern line of road with the Erie, at the principal points, opening channels of communication with every section of the State.

Old Stock Exchange.



C 6 50 shas L Island I 63 6 100 do c 63 3 6 100 do c 63 30 6 5 100 do c 64 5 100 do c do do do do do do do do do do

At the Exchange Board—50 shares East Boston stock, Saturday, 128; 280 do dividenda, 5; Fitchburg RR, 118; 5 do 175; 70 Long Island RR, 772; 10 Western RR, 99; 40 Norwich and Wor ester RR, solw, 719; 50 National Insurance Co, 53%; 10 State BR, 60%; 50 Willimigton RR, 21%;

State of Trade.

ASHES—There is a very limited demand for pots, and we still quots old at \$3 93\(^1\), and new at \$4. Pearls are very steady at \$4 26.

BERSWAX—Prime yellow sells, as wanted, at 29\(^1\) a 29\(^1\)c. HAY—Common qualities are held at 22 a 56c. Prime sells at 58 a 60c. The receipts will no doubt increase vory rapidly now the river is open.

PROVISIONS—There is no change in this market in articles under this head.

We are not advised of any important sales of Beef or Pork in Baltimore, and prices remain there on the 26th inst. as last quoted, viz. Meas Pork, \$12\(^1\), Frime, \$9 50\(^1\), Baltimore packed Meas Beef, \$9\(^1\), No.1\(^1\), \$8\(^1\), and Prime \$6. Bacon continues in active demand, with sales of very prime lots of Western and Baltimore cured, at viz. Sides at 6 cents; Shoulders at 6\(^1\) conts; Hams at 7\(^1\)asigma ere selling at rather lower rates, according to condition. We note a sale of 500 Western Hams at 7\(^1\)action contained for the sale also of 15,000 lbs. rough and heavy assorted at 5\(^1\) conts. Sales of No. 1 Western Lard in kegs at 7a7\(^1\) cents, and ot city rendered at 7\(^1\) cents.

Whisky —Drudge casks are still held at 22c. Western and prison barrels are in very moderate request at 22\(^1\) a 50 cents.

739; 5 cness 37; 5 cness 40½; 11 do 34½; 26 do 23½.

Hyson Skin—20 chests 40½; 11 do 34½; 26 do 23½.

Young Hyson—98 hf chests 75; 129 do 50; 62 do 53½; 6 do 53; 39 do 46; 20 do 48½; 30 do 46; 63 do 45; 21 do 43½; 65 do 41; 77 do 40; 16 do 39; 46 do 38; 41 do 37½; 62 do 37; 70 do 36½; 29 do 16½; 469 do withdrawn.

Gunpowder—4 hf chests 60; 8 do 66; 16 do 60½; 32 do 58½; 13 do 49; 56 do 43¾; 35 do 42½.

Imperial—29 hall chests 62; 4 do 21½; 6 do 49; 29 do 46; 9 do 45½; 20 do 45½; 13 do 49; 36 do 433; 33 do 424; 16 do 49; 29 do 46; 9 do 45;; 22 do 45.

1 mperial—29 half chests 67; 4 do 21½; 6 do 49; 29 do 46; 9 do 45½; 22 do 45.

Oolong—49 half chests 37; 35 hf do 36½; 20 do 34; 10 do 32½; 40 do 32.

Powchong—16 chests 37; 35 hf do 36½; 50 do 24½; 150 do 24; 180 do 23; 20 do 19½; 277 do 19.

Southong—30 hf chests 35; 16 do 34; 247 do 33½; 30 do 29½; 40 do and 5½ (chest 26½; 20 hf do 19; 40 do 18; 486 131b boxes 27½; 460 chests 22½; 20 hf do 19; 40 do 18; 486 131b boxes 27½; 460 chests 22½ do and 615 hf do withdrawn.

Cassis—1,200 mats at 18½ per lb.

Corn Trade.

This market is inactive, and prices seem to be drooping little. Western flour now ranges from \$4.75 to 4.87; outhern, \$4.82; out, \$32.88 ceuts, and dull at these stees. Corn fetches 45 cents. We hear of nothing in thest.

REPORT OF GRAIN MEASURED BY THIS DEPARTMENT ING THE YEAR ENDING 31st Dec. 1844 REPORT OF GRAIN MEASURED BY THIS I

By whom measured bushels. Abram Acker. 136,519%, 18,123 88
John Heath 138,519%, 18,123 88
John Heath 138,519%, 18,123 88
John Heath 138,519%, 18,123 88
Hob't Choone. 89,794 673 44
Jesse Foshay. 93,091%, 608 17
John J. Ketchum 84,488 633 63
David H. Blair, 63,569%, 476 76
David M. Hughes. 122,345 917 59
Christopher Rider. 121,133%, 908 49
John W. Cramer, 1, 28,134 211 00
Jacob Briuckerhoff, 173,333 1,299 99
Cierorge W. Turney. 182,196%, 1,141 47
Dauiel Geary. 169,546 1,171 58
Jino. V. Vanderbeck. 147,759%, 1,108 18
Wm. McKibbin. 133,465 1 000 78
Aler's R. Walsh. 124,018%, 930 19
John J. Moffat. 140,101%, 1,000 75
Jas. M. Hedges. 185,623 1,411 66
Jus. Emmens 76,838 576 43
Francis A. Keitz. 119,230 894 22
Philip Becannosi 111,514 836 35 25, 43 6 14 313 99 206 52 214 10 194 31 145 20 281 39 278 60 64 71 398 66 389 95 339 84 33 83 371 39 22 23 433 83 371 27 4 23 25 48

2,570,302

Corn. 30,638)4 44,175 68,349 128,654 127,663 89,128 116,596)4 141,069)4 94,303)4 99,529)4 134,018 89 839)4 Price. ley. Pr. Malt. Pr 39,820 36
51,232 325 1,2475 48
51,232 325 1,774 48
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73,5345 32
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68,9335 30 1,415 50
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94,723 31 11,82 64
2,018 66
80,079 32 25 41,544 66
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12 Yr'ly. av. 873,355 3236 59,574 56 58,91536 76 | MPORTS BECKIVED PROM OTHER STATES. | Where from. Wheat. Rye. Corn. Oats. Barley. | New Jersey. | 1,288 | 731/2 206,708/4 | 1,503/6 528 | Fennsylvania. | 7,744/2 | 12,277/2 | Delaware. | 2,715 | 1,703/2 | 127,866/2 | 8,716/4 | 7,716/4 | 1,000 | 7,834/2 | 9,823/4 | 2,727/4 | Dist. of Columbia. | 1,000 | 7,834/2 | 9,823/4 | 2,727/4 | |

11,663 1,358 3,000 168,652⅓ 169,108 875,236 130,413 7,058 Total bushels.

Whereto, Wheat. Ryc., Corn. Oats. Barley. Malt.

Massachusetts. 12,032%, 3 0,322 66,234 6,773 2,032

Maine, 900 1.044 101.563% 607

N. Hamps. 2,933

R. Island. 15,453% 8,761% 1,000

Councetient, 7,863% 6,193% 126,263 12,012

New Jersey, 7,785% 4,684 1,134 2,1653%

Penn's. 1,674

1,074 1,500 Total bushels exported 711,178% 89,432% 21,035% 3,319% PRODUCT OF THIS STATE.

Wheat. Rye. Corn. Oats. Barley. Malt. ... 20,032 9,963 5,325 13,933 ... 1,8691 5,839 725 ... 11,026 8,78736 1,973 4,773 Schodack ...

.14,97136 51,228 4,335 6,903 21,634% Hudson ...
Oakhill ...
Germantown ...
Dutchess Co.
P'k-epsie ...
Red Hook, ... 572
Khineneck ... 214 507 1,135 675 2,269%

Orange Co. Newburgh. 193,501% 298,524% 740,941% 56,044 56,615 23,267

Av. value. \$1,287,746 65 657,714 123-5 650,032 523-5 446,661 73

of the quantity of grain that enters this market.

There was but little animation in the Baltimore market on the 36th inst. for Howard street Flour, and a few sales of good mixed brands are making from store at \$4.25. Settlements for receipts by cars at \$4.12. Sales of seve cal hundred barrels City Mills Flour at \$4.25 a \$4.31. The stock light. Small parcels of red Wheat b. ought in by wagons sell at 85 a 90 cents as in quality. Sales of white Corn at 37 a 38 cents. and of yellow at 40 a 402 cents. We quote Oats ot 25 a 26 cents.

Cotton Market.

The cotton markets have not been very favorably af fected by the European alricor received by the Hibernia. Holders are not expoured make sales, and buyers to fill up of their list, until something further is known of the Liverpool market. The accounts up to the 4th inst. were not considered as flattering as parties anticipated, and for a few days after the receipt of those accounts, the sales were very limited. The sales for the past lew days